

Industrial Workers Will Battle Invader As Soldiers Desert

"LET THEM COME AND TAKE US," ATTITUDE OF MEN WHO HAVE BEEN IN TRENCHES—KE-TREATING PEASANTS PILLAGE COUNTRY BEFORE THE GERMANS.

London, Feb. 27—"All sorts of preparations are in progress," says the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Express. "One can not help thinking, however, that the state of siege in Petrograd will be merely technical, as Germans, with or without uniforms, are already in the capital. A great many Austrians, too are here. The demeanor of the Germans so far has been exemplary. They go about avoiding ceremony and the officers, following the Russian custom, carry no swords. They speak German in an undertone."

If dispatches from Petrograd gauge accurately the situation there the Germans are likely to find little difficulty in occupying the city with trained troops. Russian soldiers quite frankly refuse to fight and say: "We have had enough of fighting. If the Germans come, let them take us."

There is a sullen attitude among the workmen from whom, if at all, resistance to the Germans must come. Even though for lack of training their resistance should prove of little value, they are said to be enrolling with enthusiasm in response to the call of the Bolshevik leaders. The correspondent of the Daily News, writing Sunday, says:

"Russian troops, almost without exception, have refused flatly to fight. A division which was supposed to be defending Narva has arrived in Gatchina. Ensign Krylenko protested. They replied that they did not intend to fight."

"Immediately the first few German troops appeared the Russian peasant soldiers, who being peasants, not industrialists, were interested merely in the land question and cared nothing for the revolution, started eastward in an uncontrollable way, threatening to sack all the towns on the way."

"The Russian army was Germany's strongest weapon. In driving it toward Petrograd they were driving a herd of stampeding cattle which would trample down everything in its way. The revolutionary workmen could have put up a real fight against the Germans, but they could do nothing against the Russian army, which must disappear before the revolution can begin to create any real military force for itself. The workmen of the towns are eager to fight."

Some correspondents, describing the bulk of the population as lost in bewilderment and apathy, think such resistance as may be offered will amount to little. They say no amount of talk by the Bolshevik leaders can cover the plain facts of the situation.

Lusa, half way between Pskov and Petrograd, has been occupied by the Germans, according to an unconfirmed rumor, a Ruster dispatch from Petrograd says.

The Bolshevik government has not yet received a reply from the Germans to the message of Ensign Krylenko, asking whether Russia's acceptance of Germany's peace terms renewed the previous armistice.

A German detachment has appeared at Sarvage, half way between Lusa and Pskov. This is the nearest the invaders have approached to Petrograd, where factory workers, men and women, are enrolling for the defense of the capital.

The Exchange Telegraph Co. says Germans operating in the region of Pskov inquired of the German general Hoffman whether, in view of Russia's acceptance of the German peace terms, they should continue to advance. Gen. Hoffman, the dispatch says, replied in the affirmative.

It is uncertain whether the Germans or the Russians now hold Pskov. An Exchange Telegraph Co. dispatch from Petrograd, dated Tuesday, but bearing no time, says the Bolsheviks announce that Pskov has been recaptured.

All reports confirm the earlier statement that the town frequently changed hands.

Another telegram says Borisoff 60 miles northeast of Minsk, has been captured by the Germans and that Bresha and Smolensk, northeast of Minsk, are being evacuated.

Fighting at Rostov on the Don ceased Monday night. The Cossacks retired and are pursued by Bolshevik forces. Gen. Nazoff, the Cossack leader, has been arrested by Bolshevik troops who now are attacking Novo Tcherkassk, which is resisting strongly.

London, Feb. 27—"The Russian revolution will defend itself against Germany," says an official Russian statement sent out by wireless and which announces that Germany has refused to grant an armistice. The announcement reads:

"A peace delegation now is on the way to Brest-Litovsk. We expect any moment news that it has arrived at no place appointed for peace negotiations, but there is no armistice. The German government has formally refused an armistice and German detachments continue to advance."

"We are prepared to sign their peace of submission. We have already declared this, but there are many indications that the German Imperialists do not desire peace at the present moment, but rather an immediate strangling of the workmen's and peasants' revolution."

"Resistance to the German hordes has become the principal task of the revolution—brave, heroic, obstinate and fearless resistance. Every position, every railroad station, every locomotive must be defended. Every possible obstacle must be put in the way of the enemy."

"Our greatest strength is in our own territories. Enemy detachments still very small, have occupied Laval and Pskov. Even Petrograd itself, which is still far distant, can in any way decide the destiny of the revolution. The government of the people's commissaries can and, if needed, must retreat, must gather its forces and must appeal to the country to use its whole strength for the defense of the revolution. Should

BARES AIM OF HUNS IN EAST

Vice Chancellor Von Payer Approves Policy of Annexation.

SAYS THE PEOPLE WILL DEMAND IT

Urges Parties Not In Line With Idea to Cease Obstructing.

Amsterdam, Tuesday, Feb. 26—Friedrich von Payer, the German vice chancellor, in his address to the reichstag urged the people to stand behind the army and made a spirited defense of the Prussian franchise reform bill.

"It is quite intelligible that the heavier the sacrifices and war burdens laid on us, the greater will the mass of the population be dominated by aspirations after political power, political freedom and influence on the government."

"No power on earth can crush this idea and these aspirations. From the start the allied German governments have taken this into account and it is their desire to continue along this path."

"There is only one standpoint," he said, "for home politics today. In the fourth year of the war, namely, the concentration of all the forces of the empire to the unity of the citizens and labor and readiness for sacrifice to enable the army to fulfill their heavy tasks. To that end things which still divide the various classes of the population must be removed."

"I cannot believe that those parties in whose hands the decision lies will fail to realize what they owe to the public in this critical hour, and I hope they will emphatically repudiate the suspicion that they really aim at an intolerable delay."

After expressing confidence that the bill would be adopted, Von Payer said that co-operation devoid of friction could be obtained only by endeavoring through the inclusion of individual members from the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet, who enjoy the confidence of their colleagues in the Imperial and Prussian governments to make a firm foundation for a common policy and facilitate the conduct of affairs. If this development is to bear fruit speed with on all sides is an essential condition.

The vice chancellor's speech offended the conservative sections of the reichstag seriously, judging from the comment on the address in a Berlin dispatch to the Koelnische Volkszeitung, which says:

"It was known that Von Payer desired to settle accounts with the conservatives, and he did so perhaps more than it was good for him to do. A passionate outbreak accompanied this part of his speech from all the conservative sections of the reichstag. That Von Payer should have put these political groups on the same level with traitors like Liebknecht and Dittmann, (Socialist leaders) on charges of inciting treason, and with those who fomented the traitorous strike, provoked tremendous outbreaks of passion on the entire right."

"There were frequent scenes of tumult, seriously interrupting the delivery of the speech, and at its close his friends were vain to drown the hisses in the house and in the galleries by clapping and shouting."

GERMAN RULER IS PLAN OF WILHELM FOR LITHUANIANS

Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 27—Negotiations are in progress for the union of Lithuania and Saxony, says a dispatch from Dresden, with Prince Frederick Christian, second son of the king of Saxony, as king of Lithuania. The poor parlers indicate the wishes of the Poles for a renewal of the union between Poland and Lithuania will not be fulfilled.

POISON GAS SMOTHERS U. S. MEN

Maskless Americans And Those Asleep In Dugouts Caught By Fluid.

With the American Army in France, Feb. 26 (By A. P.) Gas attacks Monday caught some of the Americans before they were able to adjust their masks and cover their eyes while they were asleep in dugouts.

The American artillery on Monday retaliated against the German artillery which had been shelling them but which, despite the intensity of the fire, did no damage and wounded only one man.

The Americans began by shelling Montsec, where buildings were destroyed. They also effectively shot up a line of working party in a dugout, from which cries for help were heard. The enemy today concentrated his fire on a certain town within the American lines.

The weather cleared today and there was much aerial activity. Severe fights in the air occurred over and behind the American line, and in addition the American anti-aircraft guns were firing all day long. Enemy planes attacked a sausage balloon in which an American captain was acting as observer. The balloon was hauled down hurriedly without having been damaged.

BRAUN IS SENT TO COUNTY JAIL FOR SIX MONTHS

Wednesday, Feb. 27

"I do not think this is a case which calls for a state prison sentence," Judge J. E. Keilger said in the Superior Court in passing upon the case of Harold Braun, 26 years old, of Danbury, who pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter. The plea had been accepted by the prosecution. Judge Keilger sentenced Braun to six months in the county jail.

Braun was indicted about a year ago for second degree murder in conjunction with Dr. George A. Gilbert of Danbury, for causing the death of Rose Braun, wife of the defendant, through an illegal operation. Braun was indicted on the railroad, and accompanied his wife the first time she visited the physician.

ONE \$10,000 AND A \$5,000 AUTO SUIT IS FILED

Wednesday, Feb. 27

Two suits in which large damages are claimed for injuries received in automobile accidents were filed today in the Superior Court, one for \$10,000 and another for \$5,000.

Maria Finn of Norwalk, administrator upon the estate of Bartholomew Finn, has brought suit against Fred Giordino of Norwalk claiming \$10,000 for the death of her husband who was killed in accident Nov. 21 last on the Superior Post road by an automobile owned by Giordino. Negligence of Giordino is alleged.

George Papp of Stamford claims damages of \$5,000 for injuries he received when struck by an automobile owned by Frank Eberhardt of New Canaan on Hill street in Stamford, December 1 last. He says he was severely hurt about the head, three ribs broken, and other hurts.

CHEESE BOARD SESSIONS FARCE

Chicago, Feb. 27—Details of cheese making and selling and testimony that the big packers really controlled the cheese industry in Wisconsin marked the opening today of the government investigation into the packing industry before the federal trade commission.

Under questions by Francis J. Heney, special counsel for the commission, operations of the Wisconsin cheese market were presented. Henry Krumrey, a farmer and cheese maker of Plymouth, Wis., now president and general manager of the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation, testified that it was generally conceded that the big packers—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Cudahy & Co., and Wilson & Co.—controlled the marketing of 75 per cent. of the cheese made in Wisconsin. The witness said Wisconsin made 60 per cent. of all cheese in the country.

Krumrey said the prices for Wisconsin cheese were fixed by the Wisconsin Cheese Dealers' association, which he characterized as the "cheese combine."

The witness declared the sessions of the cheese board were largely a farce. At a meeting of the board a bill will come to a vote in the House today and unless signs fail, will be passed by a large majority.

TEN SAVED FROM SEA IN GALE

British Steamer Brings in Survivors and Four Dead Bodies.

TWO WASHED OFF FLOATING HAVEN

Ill-Destined Vessel, the Cherokee, Was in Coast Service.

Washington, Feb. 27—The naval tug Cherokee, formerly belonging to the Luckenbach Steamship Co., founded yesterday off Fenwick Island lightship, 22 miles south of the Delaware capes.

The Navy Department made this announcement "The Navy Department is advised that the U. S. S. Cherokee, a navy tug, founded yesterday morning off the Atlantic coast. Of the 40 aboard—five officers and 35 enlisted men—10 had been landed at last accounts, these having been taken to Philadelphia. Four dead were picked up by steamships."

"The 10 known survivors got away in the first life raft. Four got away on the second life raft, but two were washed overboard and the other two were dead when picked up by a British steamer."

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a wireless station on the coast picked up a call for help from the Cherokee. The call was located at a point about 15 miles off the coast. Immediately a naval coast patrol crew manned a small cutter and started out in a 50 mile gale to search for the distressed tug. After an all day hunt the crew returned last night and reported that nothing had been found. It is supposed that passing vessels had picked up the survivors and the dead before the cutter reached the scene.

Announcement was made at the Philadelphia maritime exchange that a British steamer, which passed the quarantine station at Marcus Hook, was summoned by wireless to the assistance of the Cherokee by another British steamer.

When the vessel arrived at the locality where the tug foundered the crew picked up two bodies of the crew. The ship steamed about the sea in the vicinity for some time but failed to find any more dead survivors. No trace of the lost tug was seen.

The Cherokee formerly was known as the Edgar F. Luckenbach and was requisitioned by the United States navy in October, 1917. She was built in 1891 at Camden, N. J., and registered 273 tons gross. Prior to her being taken over for government use the tug was engaged in towing barges between north Atlantic ports.

FLOUR HOARDERS AND SUGAR HOGS BANNED BY LAW

Hartford, Feb. 27—Flour must not be sold and cannot be bought legally after today in quantities greater than 24 1/2 pounds, according to an announcement by Federal Food Administrator Scofield. The new ruling supersedes the former one that permitted sales of 98 pound sacks to rural dwellers and 48 pound sacks to city residents. Under the new rule an equal amount, pound for pound, must be purchased of wheat substitutes, such as corn flour, rice, hominy, barley, oatmeal or buckwheat.

From the number of reports sent to the food administration it is believed that there are many hoarders of wheat flour in the state, as well as of sugar. The food problem in the state, in the opinion of the food administration, is growing worse.

Wholesale merchants who have met with Mr. Scofield have agreed that today's new ruling is necessary and some are urging that it be made more drastic. Mr. Scofield is empowered to supervise the distribution of all sugar received in the state.

GRANT RESPITE TO SOLDIERS WHO SHOT UP HOUSTON

Washington, Feb. 27—An indefinite respite has been granted to five negro soldiers of the 24th infantry, sentenced by court martial to be hanged for participation in the Houston riots. The number and character of appeals for clemency reaching the president from clergymen and negro organizations caused the respite.

ROCHESTER FIRE THREATENS CITY

Rochester, Feb. 27—A fire that threatened Rochester's factory district this morning was confined to the plant of the R. Whalen & Co., tobacco manufacturers, a five-story brick building, where it started, after the building had been partly destroyed. Adjoining factories were damaged by falling walls, water and smoke. The loss is estimated at \$120,000.

CANNERS MUST RETAIN STOCK FOR GOVERNMENT

ACCOUNT OF HOLDINGS MUST BE REPORTED TO WASHINGTON BEFORE MARCH 15—REASSURE HOUSEHOLDERS AGAINST PROPAGANDA FALSEHOODS.

Washington, Feb. 27—All canners were advised today by the food administration to hold for war purposes until further advised all canned corn, peas, tomatoes, string beans and salmon now on hand.

Reports of such holdings must be made at once, separate from those to be submitted before March 15. Canners who have no stocks are required to report indicating this fact. Quantities not wanted will be released promptly. Reassurance to householders that the government has no intention to commandeer any canned goods, preserves, home grown food or usual stocks of provisions kept for family use, was given today in placards which the food administration will distribute to every post office and public library in the country. The placards were headed "Do Not Be Fooled by the Lies of the Enemy."

MRS. DEW AND DAUGHTER ARE SUING FOR \$20,000

ALLEGED THAT DEED FOR VALUABLE REAL ESTATE WAS SIGNED AWAY THROUGH INADVERTENCE AND MISREPRESENTATION—HARTFORD MEN SUED.

Bessie Martin Dew and Caroline Dew Knox of New York have brought suit in the Superior Court against Samuel Phillips and George D. Knox of Hartford for \$20,000 damages.

Wednesday, Feb. 27

It is alleged that a deed for valuable real estate in Stamford was signed by them through inadvertence and the misrepresentation of George D. Knox, husband of Caroline Dew Knox and ask for an injunction restraining them from further transfer of the property, judgment declaring the deed given by the plaintiffs void, and the property to have been held in trust, for an accounting.

The property in question is in Stamford, part of the inheritance which Bessie Martin Dew and Caroline Dew Knox received from James Harvie Dew, husband of the former and father of the latter.

On February 9, 1915, and previous thereto, George D. Knox of Hartford, at that time husband of Caroline Dew Knox asked Mrs. Dew for a power of attorney to manage her real estate. When representing himself, so the complaint reads, as agent for the plaintiffs, he went to the office of a lawyer in Stamford and caused a deed transfer the property to himself to be drawn up, in addition to the papers necessary as power of attorney. Later in Hartford, Mrs. Dew was induced to sign a number of papers, and it is alleged this deed was among them and without her knowledge.

NEED 85,000 MEN TO FINISH WORK ON U. S. VESSELS

Emergency Fleet Corporation Declares That Number Are Needed Quickly.

272 SHIPS ARE NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Original Estimate of Ships' Cost Expected To Be Trebled.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27—More than one-third of the war vessels and merchant ships called for by the program of the United States government are building in ship yards along the Delaware River, according to figures which have just been made public with the permission of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The tonnage contracted for, according to government officials, has transformed the Delaware Valley into the greatest shipbuilding center in the world.

W. B. Ferguson, a representative of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, estimates that an army of about 85,000 ship workers will be required to complete the 272 ships, including war vessels, contracted for by the 11 shipbuilding plants between France and Delaware City.

Work on 120 cargo-carriers at the new government yard at Hog Island is progressing and this plant is engaging to turn out 6,000,000 additional tons in 1918. More than 2,500,000 will be the Delaware River's first quota in the fleet which Uncle Sam relies on to help win the war.

At the new shipyard at Bristol, Pa., forty ships are contracted for. Here more than 5,000 men are at work and it is expected that 10,000 more will be necessary to complete the vessels on schedule.

Two vessels are being constructed at another new yard at Cornwells, Pa. The force there of 600 men will be increased to 2,000. At a well known Philadelphia shipbuilding plant more than 60 ships are to be turned out. Most of these are government craft, on which more than 5,000 men are engaged. Another thousand is needed.

In the big yard at Camden, N. J., across the river from Philadelphia 7,200 men are building twenty-four ships. More workers are needed here also.

Two yards at Gloucester, N. J., are turning out 15 ships with a force of about 2,000 men. Twice this number of shipworkers is needed.

Two large plants, one a new one at Chester, Pa., have contracted for 18 and 25 ships respectively. One plant has only 1,700 men on the payroll and requires at least 5,000 more, according to the government figures. The other yard is employing 2,000 men, whereas at least 5,000 are necessary to complete its contracts.

The plant at Hog Island is now employing about 10,000 workers and officials there estimate that at least 27,000 are needed.

A drive under the auspices of the government is now being conducted throughout the country to register all men in the 87 trades allied with shipbuilding. Many of those mechanics are now engaged in other occupations and it is planned to transfer them to the shipyards without disturbing industry.

Labor difficulties and shortage of steel and other materials, it is expected, will triple the original estimate of the cost of the ships contracted for. Recent investigation of the Delaware River plants indicated that most of the vessels being built will be completed in schedule time.

The Interstate Commerce Commission made public a statement here that the Louisville & Nashville Railway spent thousands of dollars in political activity and supporting newspapers in southern states between 1907 and 1914.

GERMAN RAIDER WOLF DESTROYED OVER 30 VESSELS

Berlin, Feb. 27—The German raider Wolf, which has returned to a home port after raiding Entente shipping in the Pacific, destroyed at least 25 vessels, it was officially announced today. Some of the steamers, it is said, were loaded with English troops and the sinkings, therefore, caused a corresponding loss of human life.

HOTELS TO STATE NUMBER OF BAKERS

Hartford, Feb. 27—Hotels and restaurants must carry on their menu cards the number of their bakers assigned to them by the baker division of the United States food administration, under a ruling issued today by the Connecticut division of hotels and restaurants of the food administration, Walter S. Garde, Almon C. Judd and John Porter. Inasmuch as the licensing order bears upon every place using three barrels of flour a month, the new ruling applied to practically every restaurant in the state.

Attention also is called to the ruling on the service of bread in eating places which was promulgated early in February and which reads as follows:

"A portion of bread or rolls should not consist of more than two ounces. A roll should not weigh more than one ounce. Not more than two rolls or two ounces of bread should be served to any one person at any one meal. Exception: When bread or rolls or muffins are made of corn, oatmeal or bran, the portion may consist of not more than four ounces. This does not apply to other wheat substitutes."

YALE AVIATOR KILLED

New Haven, Feb. 27—Mention of the name of Lieut. Leland J. Hagadorn, in Gen. Pershing's list of casualties on Monday, leads to identification at Yale of the officer as an ex-member of the class of 1916 who enlisted in the aviation section of the American expeditionary force. He was commissioned in May and left for France. Death came through a fall of an aeroplane. Hagadorn was 23 years old and lived in Olean, N. Y.

Frank B. Hamlin, a broker, is under arrest in Chicago charged with using the mails to defraud.

MAIL SERVICE BY AIR BEGINS ON APRIL 15TH

Washington, Feb. 27—Aeroplane mail service between New York and Washington will be in daily operation beginning April 15, the post office department announced today. Eight machines will be furnished by the war department.

By arrangement between Postmaster General Hurless and Secretary Baker an aerial postal service will be conducted for one year as part of the aviation training system of the army. The machines will be piloted by army fliers.

One trip each way will be made daily except Sunday on a fixed schedule. The flying time between New York and Washington is estimated at less than three hours, including a stop to deliver mail in Philadelphia. The landing fields and hangars will be located probably in Potomac park in Washington; League Island, Philadelphia, and Van Cortlandt park of Mineola, New York.

CORN MEAL-SUGAR COMBINE BURNED

Hartford, Feb. 27—An optional regulation issued from the office of the food administration here on Dec. 5 which permitted a retailer to sell sugar in combination with corn meal was withdrawn today for the reason that several merchants in the state have been using corn meal as a lever to bring about the purchase of sugar. Corn meal now is to be offered as a substitute in the sale of wheat flour.

At a meeting of wholesalers and retailers here yesterday the wheat flour situation throughout Connecticut was discussed. It was deemed to be serious.